

Practice of Physick
by
D^r J. Torrey
Vol. 2

Practise of Physick

Index

	Page. No.
Treatment of yf. Small Pox	1
Treatment after yf. Small Pox	6
Measles, and Treatment.	9
Chicken Pox	10
Miliary Fever	11
Scarlet Fever	13
Scabies Miliaries, or Thingles	14
Causes of Exuberat. of yf. Lungs	15
Symptoms of yf. Disease	15
Causes of Pulmonary Hemorrhage	17
Treatment of Hemoptoe	21
Actic Fever, Chronic genital	23
Inflam. causes of Consumpt.	25
Symptoms, Treatment &c	25
Rheumatism	29
Treatment of yf. Rheumatism	34
Chronic Diseases	46
Weakness of yf. System. Causes, Treatment &c	47
Menstruation, Theory of	50
Treatment of obstructed Menses	56
Modes of Strengthening the Habit &c.	60.

(1)

Lect. 9th May 18th 1772.

Treatment of the Small Pox.

One general observation is, that there is no means of shortening the Disease, or putting a Stop to it, when it has once taken Place it must be gone through, all to be done then, is to avoid, or prevent any dangerous Symptoms that may arise in the course of the Disease.

1st When the Fever takes Place it is as full to clear the prime Vias, of any matter they may contain, by the exhibition of an Emetic, & gentle Laxative to prevent the Lodgement of any Mucus, or hardened Excrements of any kind in the Intestines, or of any Acidity which may be contained in the Stomach, ^{these humors cannot be removed} so that they may be attended to. ^{the property of the Eruption} Considerable Symptoms of general Inflammation, if the Patient be plethoric, or young, if very strong it will be of use to take away a Quantity of Blood, & this cannot be done with equal propriety after the Eruption has taken Place. 16. or 12 ounces of Blood is generally sufficient and it is very seldom necessary to repeat the Phlebotomy, the least to be made previous to the Eruption ^(of the Eruptions)

2) Unless in the Circumstances mentioned.
Bleeding, & Evacuations are hurtfull.

The more violent the Fever, in general,
the more violent the Eruption, & vice
versa. We might then suppose, that by
the diminishing the Fever, by the use of
Relaxants, the Eruption should be
more mild, this however does not appear
to be the case, altho Relaxants in general
do no Mischief, & are very usefull; if the fever
is not in the small box.

There never can be a Case where
strengthening Remedies can be wanted
to support the Patient during the fever.
all Stimulants then & should be avoid-
ed. the Eruptive Fever is almost
never fatal, generally going off upon the Eruption.

In Children, previous to the Eruption
convulsions sometimes take place, or
may appear upon the Eruption, very seldom
continue after. I remember that the Cox, as
almost always of the Violent kind. do
nothing for the Convulsions, trust to Nature
they almost always go off themselves.

(3)

When the Eruption has taken place
of the symptoms of Inflammation does
run high, if no symptoms of irritability
take place, if the Blisters gradually fill
wth yellow Pus, if the Hand, Feet & inflamed
as the face & sides, if no difficulty of Respiration
nor Costiveness takes place we must then let
Nature alone & not disturb her by Medicines.
But in those the Patient to be costive

it is oft to increase all the dangerous
symptoms. The Intestines should be
evacuated by Glysters. Emetics should
by no means be ~~used~~ before the period of
Maturations, as if. Blisters are oft to unite by their
operation.
Sleep may be procured by Opium if
the Patient be restless.

If the Patient has an Evacuation and
48 hours we should make no Evacuation
by Medicines as too great discharges that way are
very apt to do mischief.

If symptoms of great Inflammation take
place, if the Spleen be hard & large, if
the face, and eyes be inflamed, if Delirium,
or symptoms of oppressed Brain take place
Bleeding becomes necessary.

Dr. Boerhaave has supposed that the Variolous Fever,
has been carried off by the Patient cured without any Eruption
taking place, this however we deny.

4) We should not be too rash in making
Evacuations by Bleeding & so on the
tubes have sometimes immediately sunk
& the Patient been cut off: unless then
the Brain be affected we should rather
avoid using the Lancet. When mucus
10, or 12 ounces is generally sufficient, and
we should not repeat the Evacuation.

The bad Effects of Evacuations are par-
ticularly evident in pregnant Women
If abortion takes place, ^{as} after happens, the
Evacuation in consequence is almost always fatal.

If the Costules continue watery, & in-
flaminate the Skin, & erysipelatous Inflam-
-mation takes place, or little Relief
is great benefit
arises, Barb is the best Medicine for
filling the Costules & food Sep. but it is
very apt at v. same time to produce
Disorder in the Breast. Difficulty of Breas-
-ting & rendering the Mucous Secretion
of the Throat so thick as not to be evacu-
-ated. If the Brain be affected, or v. Breast
as above we should by no means induced to exhi-
-bit the Barb, & ought immediately to leave it off
if it produces these Symptoms.

Opium tends also to produce good
separation, & is therefore in such cases
very properly exhibited, if no symptoms
of general inflammation take place.

If the Patient should want sleep for
3, or 4 Nights it produces very great mis-
chief & Opium should be ordered upon
even altho general inflammation should
take place. ^{Opium tho. it very apt to increase the}
^{from the friction & disquiet to suppuration it tends to assist them, but}
^{then absolutely necessary.}

If the Throat should be very sore
Gargles may be used, of the Rhodo sweet
kind, and oily & mucilaginous Draughts
freely used to defend y. parts.

At the time of Maturation the Mother
becomes often so thick as entirely to stop
up the Breast, The Patient has in some
instances been saved under the present
circumstances by the exhibition of an
Emetic. Spontaneous sweat can be unskill
in this disease.

The Thorax is very apt to be loaded with
Blood, hence diff. of Respiration, impurity of
the Air greatly increases this by respiration & shd
be avoided, by keeping the Windows open, letting
the Patient walk out &c.

(6) This Violent Effluvia seem to de-
stroy the perspirable Air in an extraordi-
nary degree, & therefore require a fresh supply
of it fresh. —

We should remember that the Patient is
subject as well during this Disease as at
other times to Catarrhs, Colds, Submonary
Consumption &c by exposure to too great
& degree of Cold, such exposures then should be
avoided as dangerous.

If the Extremities do not swell them up.
Here we do about the period of Men-
struation, Plasters in such Cases are of the
greatest use, & Sinapisms apply'd to the Parts
where their stimulus encreases the external Cir-
culation & prevents the Blood from affecting the Brain & Chest.

If the Small Box at any time subsides
we should employ some quick acting Sti-
mulus as Wine &c. a little Spice, Volatile
alkali &c. & Plasters should be apply'd
externally to throw the Circulation upon the Skin again
stimulants however are by no means necessary during
the continuance of the Disease.

Sept. 22. May 18. 1772.

after the Disease is at its height the Absorption
of the Pus produces general Inflammation
& the Matter being deposited in diff. parts pro-
duces Inflammation & Abscess. This topical In-
flammation & general Inflammation are to be got rid off
by Evacuations, & purging seems much preferable to Bleeding
in most habits that can be truly exhibited & repeated, pro re nata.

If the Cuts be very hard as is some-
times the Case when the Cuticles have
been very numerous, it is necessary to
make Evacuation by Bleeding. This is
but seldom necessary.

Burging should be always used as
well to take off the general Inflammation,
as to carry off the Matter out of the System
by weakening the System in general they
produce the first, & by hastening the general
change of the fluids they produce the latter.

The Skin is capable of passing through the
Urinary Vessels, & the Vessels of the Skin also.
By increasing any of the Secretions there we
procure a greater Evacuation of the Skin than
of the thicker parts of the humours propor-
tionally. hence Evacuation of every kind may be used.

If the Small Pox leave a Disposition
in the Body of producing Inflammation, Abscesses
or Periodically, at that time of the Year in which
the Small Pox happened. in this Case this par-
ticular Disposition is best overcome by the
Exhibition of the Bark in considerable Quantities
for about a Month before we expect the Disease
to take place, or by diminishing the Probability of the
Inflammation from taking place, or if the Inflammation does
take place good Supp is formed & the Disease carried off.

2) Measles arise from an infection similar to the small pox. as there is no matter formed in the Disease, it cannot be communicated by inoculation, but is always applied in form of vapour to the Body, & is always propagated.

The infection is received for some time before the Disease is produced, & is preceded by greater inflammatory symptoms of the Mucous Membrane, hence there is such an increased secretion from the glands of the eyes, nose, throat as to have the Disease mistaken often for a Catarrh.

The Disease is much more frequently attended at symptoms of general inflammation, & the Proect is more dangerously affected than in the small pox.

The eruption is not so uniform, but may appear in the 2, 3, or 4 days of the Disease be equally mild. When the Eruption takes place the fever abates, but the symptoms of general inflammation as hardness, quickness of pulse, affections of the Brain &c are apt to continue.

The Eruption is more of the Engorged kind than the small pox. The Bubbles seldom appear above the surface of the skin, and are never filled with pus as the small pox, but vanish without coming to suppuration, contain only a watery fluid.

There is not y. much Costiveness. (9)
Symptoms of gen. Inflammation run much
higher. I am attended w. great danger Burinps
being more frequent than in the small Cox.

The Eruption does not go off regularly.
sometimes ^{continues} for 24 hours & from y. to 5 or 6
days but seldom continues longer and the
Eruption is not over at this time, as is y. Case in the
small Cox.

The great danger arises at y. Period
when the Measles reappear. the Pleura
& Lungs are apt at this time to be
affected, and Pulmonary Consumption
is at times the consequence. Blisters
are of use in relieving the complaints of y. breast.

We may bleed w. great safety during
the eruptive fever, at y. time of the
eruption, & more particularly at the
disappearing of the Measles w. at this
time should not be neglected. in short
Bleeding is the Cure for almost every bad
Symptom that arises in this Disease. I should
never be neglected at its termination if there
remain any symptoms of Inflammation in the
general Habit. Authors have described Measles
not of general Inflammation. w. such symptoms of Inflammation, and
w. such cases are never met.

10) The danger in this Disease uni-
versally arises from general Inflammation
so that if removal of almost every bad
symptom depends upon Bleeding.

In affections of the Breast, Plisters
are of use, & Surgatives may be used
without any danger of the Blisters sink-
ing, because they never contain any fluid
matter we have no danger to apprehend
then, from this Cause as we have in the
small Box. Surgatives should never be omitted
at the end of the Disease as they are of great use to carry
off the inflammatory symptoms remaining.

Chicken Box of white luff paper.
tanned, appears to arise from Infection.
certainly in some Cases, probably
always, though not ascertained, is al-
ways propagated by Vapours, tho' there
is great reason to suppose it might be com-
municated by inoculation. The Blisters being filled
wth fluid matter we might easily be infected.

The eruption generally takes place
at the first Paroxysm of the fever, but
and series of eruptions will continue to suc-
ceed another as soon as the foregoing have dimi-
nished, for so long a time (in some instances)
as a Month, or six weeks a fresh crop ap-
pearing every 2, or 3 days during all that time.

Disinfecting from y. small box
by suddenness of the Eruption after y. first attack of
y. fever, & by the very short time required for
Maturation of the pustules.

The pustules arise all at once, &
the state of Maturation is generally
completed in 12, or 14 hours they rising
at first filled with a thin transparent fluid,
w. in so short a time, will often change into thick,
yellow Saps.

All the functions of y. Noddy go on
regularly, the Patient sleeps well, eats
well & it is rare if any bad symptoms arise.

This Disease will go through its
natural course, as well as the small pox
or Measles. If the pustules continue
to break out for a long time, & enter-
tain hectic fever. Death is the most
efficacious Medicine we can use to carry off
this disposition of the Subject. This Disease
never happens but once during Life.

Milary Fever, a Disease whose
existence has been much disputed, some
asserting y. it was produced by some matter in
the system w. was discharged by the Eruption, others
denying that y. Eruption was any thing more
than consequent of sweating during long confinement
in a warm Bed.

A Miliary Eruption happening (13)
to Women in Child bed is distinguished
from that occasioned by confinement by
being preceded by the febrile & oxygent
its departure before the Eruption. —

Treatment simple. We must endeavor
to support & strengthen, & take off
the irritability of that habit, by exhib-
iting nourishing foods. Decoctions
of the Bark together wth agreeable Spice
&c. If the Patient be sick, a little
volatile alkali, together wth a little wine
& some quick acting Stimulant exhibited
to reproduce them, if they offer subside
(Blisters may be applied to the Neck) &
this is not unfrequently the case. Bark is
frequently of very great use also

Scarlet Fever. to be treated as an
Encapsulated Inflammation, agreeing in every
respect wth that Disease, only occupying
an uncommonly large Space of the Body,
at times the whole, or greatest part of
the External Surface. —

This Disease is at times accompanied with
Splenomenous & symptoms of general Inflammation
but symptoms of irritability are much more frequent

(14) Herpes Miliares, or Shingles generally arise in spots particularly upon the flanks of the Body have a disposition to spread so as to surround it like a Belt. It arises wth an eruption of a great many clusters of small pustules filled wth a watery fluid which is seldom attended wth any great inconvenience, & was not considered as a Malignant. ^{This Disease does not proceed from infectious matter}

The Eruption of H. Pust. almost instantly carries off the Senses by diminishing the sensibility of the skin & rendering it insensible to the stimulus of the natural salts.

Lect. 93rd May 19th 1772.

The Lungs are subject to suppuration, not only from inflammation of the part itself, but from a variety of other causes. Ulcers here from the continu^d Motion of the parts are prevented from healing & consequently very fatal.

Exuberant^a may arise in this part, as in any other. From a Stenonous Inflamm^a. Empyema may terminate in Inflamm^a, & an Abscess be produced w^{ch} generally bursts into the Lungs, in preference to velocity of the Thorax.

If the matter be spit up upon (15)
its first breaking, in large quantity, if
the Matter diminishes gradually in 2.^d.
without any fever we have reason to hope
that it will cure. This is the almost
only Species of Exulceration of the Lungs
that heals. the Inflammation of v. parts has
formed a cyst or keeps great Matter from taking place.
as to know if it is healing.

If an Inflammation of the Pleura, or
Mediastinum take place, an Abscess may
be formed & will burst into v. Lung, &
thus produce v. Disease. An Ulcer may be
also formed from Inflammation of v. Mucous
Membrane. in Catarrhs Supp is sometimes
formed upon the Surface of v. inflamed
Membrane, but it is a very difficult matter
to distinguish Supp as formed from v.
Mucus excreted & in many cases greatly mis-
takes Supp

By throwing v. Matter into water if the
Mucus it retains its consistence, & by
having a little air entangled it swims
on the water. Supp diffuses itself more
through the water, & sinks. Supp has often
a fetid smell. Mucus never. One is often of an
appearance as if mixt with a fine powder, of a

16) broken texture, greyish colour, and lumpy, but we are often liable to be deceived in trusting to their appearance because the Mucus frequently hardens into little clots.

An ulcer may be also formed in the Lungs by Erosion, or Excoriation from the action of the watery humours secreted in Catarrhs. When? where are common? but very rarely formed in the Lungs if so salmonety consumption takes place.

An Exacerbation of the Lungs may arise, & frequently does in Sorophobas of them. in this Disease the Mucus Glands are primarily, & chiefly infected w. v. Disease. although this is little attended to afterwards. The Disease frequently arises also in Sorophobas habits, when increased sweet takes place from bad colony in lungs.

Small Masses of Mucus adhering to the Lungs forming little Tubercles, by being forced off, & spit up are at times the occasion of exacerbation, by being violently forced, & torn off from the Mucus Membrane.

Extraneous Bodies, as bees & have got into the Lungs, & by remaining there have occasioned Inflammation, suppuration & Abscess in the first & last such accidents rarely happen & have sometimes produced such a considerable cough & diff. of Breathing as immediately to destroy.

(17)

Wounds penetrating the Thorax

do not always produce exulceration, but frequently heal by the first intention, neither are they so fatal as we would expect. they do however sometimes occasion suppuration, and exulceration.

Matter absorbed from any other part of the Body is widely secreted by all v. glands of v. Body, hence it by fermenting in the substance of v. Lungs converts it into a matter, similar to it as to itself. & so, it sometimes produce exulceration of the part. ^{The Ducts of v. vessels carry has some of its effects v. attendants with it. some, however, carrying off v. part of it, it is not however great.}

Exulcerations of the Lungs are apt to arise from 2 other causes viz. Hemorrhage, & chronic general inflammation.

An Hemorrhage may take place, at least an Extravasation of Blood whether the vessels be ruptured, or whole. if v. Blood be thrown into a cavity not opening externally we may call it extravasation, if the Blood be thrown into a cavity opening externally we call it Hemorrhage.

18] There are a number of Openings
from the Blood Vessels into the Cavi-
ties, which throw out a fluid thinner
than the red Blood, viz. Serum
mixed with water & sometimes a con-
siderable Lymph, but they stop from
Disease, as Relaxation, or from the
Blood moving with greater Velocity,
admit the red Blood to pass through
them. most generally happens from
the latter Cause, as from Inflammation
of the Part &c. hence the Mucus is
sometimes streaked wth Blood when spit
up, wth Blood is thrown out by these small
orifices of the Blood Vessels & mixed wth it.

The most common Cause of Hemorrhage
takes place from increased circulation
in the parts, forcing the Blood through
the relaxed Exhalants. the evacuat-
ion ceases the Vessels, it therefore after a
time generally stops, or else goes on, till
there be such a quantity of Blood wa-
shed, as to grow fatal, or the Trachea
is so suddenly filled wth Blood, & Respiration
obstructed, & the Patient suffocated.

Dr. Fordyce imagines g. Menses Hemorrhage from g. Vagina 19
is taken place in this way, & part from rupture of g. Vagina.

Whilst the Hemorrhage continues
the blood is spit up frothy, & of a
florid colour, but when that which
has lain concreted in the Lungs is
spit up, it is of a dark colour, some-
times mixt with Mucus. The blood is ge-
nerally perfectly cleared out of g. Lungs, but at times
continues also, & by remaining, produces exulceration
& abscess.

It is similar discharged by Hemorrhage
taken place from all other parts of g.
Body, from the Nose of young Men
particularly. the Menstrual Discharge
is probably an evacuation of the same
kind.

Leet. 94th May 19th 1772.

Hæmoptoe & Hemorrhage from other parts,
may arise from Laxity of the Exhalant
Vessels, in which case not only the thinner
parts of the blood are supposed to pass
through their extremities, but the red
particles also, & this may happen without
any increased action of g. Arteries, or of the
general Circulation.

20) Hemorrhages from Nerves frequently take place in the Breast from Blows, or violent Injury, these are more generally cured, than when any previous Disease in y. parts takes place.

The Vessels are sometimes extremely small, so as to suffer a quantity of Blood to be emitted only sufficient to streak, or appear in small globules mixed with y. Mucus.

Hæmorrhage may, & frequently does arise from excitation of the Lungs.

When an ulcer is spreading it not only destroys the other parts, but the sides of the Vessels also, hence we should expect in such cases very great, & very frequent Hemorrhages, but y. Vessels generally have their extremities plugged by lymph from y. previous Inflammation.

Hæmorrhage may arise lastly from Gangrene, & Necrosis of the Lungs & vessels generally destroy, if no Hemorrhage was to take place.

When Menstruation is obstructed in strong habits Hemorrhage takes place from the Lungs, or other parts of y. Body, the Discharge from these parts, supplying the Defect in y. Menstrual Discharge. In Obstructions however from Weakness no such discharge is substituted. The scoping though sometimes occasions a Rupture of some of y. Pulmonary Vessels and Hemorrhage is the consequence whether it may be of same Affect

Remedies used to stop Bleeding (21)
from every part of the Body, but more
particularly, that from the Lungs.

1 By emptying the Blood Vessels and
diminish the power of which the Blood is
thrown out of the ruptured Vessels.

From whatever cause it is produced, if
the System be strong, Evacuati^{on} may be used.
Bleeding is the most immediate, but it
must be properly adapted to the Circum-
stances of the Case.

If the Blood be thrown out by the Exhalants
of the Lungs, strong Plethoric. Bleeding
may be used. If the Bleeding arises from
Relaxation as happens more particularly
from the womb, in this case we must not
Bleed, but use strengthening Medicines as
the Bark &c.

In cases of Rupture, & Erosion of the Vessels
of the Lungs, or strong &c. Bleeding may
be used, but not otherwise.

Medicines diminish the action of the Vessels,
& stop Hemorrhage, in some manner as
Bleeding does. First by diminishing the Velocity of
the circulating fluids.

Acids are pretty powerfull, and may be employ'd wth advantage in Hemorrhages from every part. Vit. & Muriatic acids have been preferred, these having probably somewhat more astringency than the others. —

If Acids are unsuccessful & there be great danger. Preparations of Lead are v^y most effectual, particularly in Hemorrhoids. ^{It will never be useful, but where the others fail as here & there.} If Hemorrhage takes place in strong, or plethoric habits & if local symptoms, Astringents are rather apt to do Mis. Chiefly by increasing & contracting power of the Blood Vessels, more than they diminish the Quantity of their fluids. — If Hemorrhage arises from Laxity Astringents may be used wth great propriety. —

Album. Dragons Blood & Japan Earth are most powerfull, & their effects most immediate, but of short duration. —

The Vegetable astringents act slowly, but their effects are more lasting than those that are stronger. —

Relaxants have been employ'd wth success in some Hemorrhages. It is not to be given in quantities sufficient to produce sickness. They are particularly usefull in internal Hemorrhages by throwing v. Circulation externally. Astringents act more particularly up on the internal Vessels hence two or three of them may be properly joined. —

Expectorants sh^d. be used as Spells, (23)
or such as do not increase of action of vt.
Vessels. Mucilaginous & oily Medicines sh^d. also be em-
ployed to prevent of bad effects of violent Coughing & may arise.

The Patient sh^d. be kept quiet, and in
a reclining posture w. takes off the weight
of the column of Blood; from the repleated
Vessels. —

The Patient sh^d. be confined to food of
does not stimulate, & is easy of Digestion.
Animal Foods then should be avoided. —

Lect: 95th May 20th 1772. —

A Cause of Suppurate of vt. Lungs unattended
is chronic general Inflammation or hectic Fever.
the latter only suff^{ic} to excite as vt. Lungs are affected by this.

This Disease is an increased action of vt.
arteries, the heart not acting strongly at the
same time, arises from several Causes, & has
been called by diff^t. Names. is attended at a hard, &
contracted pulse, but not full, and strong.

It may take place in consequence of the
strengthen of the habit alone, in the Spring when
the Vessels of young people are strengthened by
the cold of the weather, the warmth of vt. returning
Summer at times stimulates the system so
much as to produce an increased, habitual action
of vt. Vessels & hectic fever. —

24) Young Women from the age of Puberty to 22 are particularly subject to this Disease. it is accompanied w. Symptoms of Irritability the whole called the Chlorosis. The Pulse becomes hard, & frequent. The Symptoms increased by the nat. evening Sorrow. The appetite is lost. & the Organs of Digestion impaired. The Body is emaciated, and in Women it gastric Symptoms take place.

In this Case the Disease is to be carried off in Men by Evacuations, in Women by the application of the natural Stimulus, which is the most infallible Remedy yet discovered.

When the habit has been exhausted by acute general Inflammation, chronic general Inflammation sometimes continues, after any violent Inflammation, as the Small Pox, Measles, Rheumatism &c. that Disease is apt to take place, the Pulse being hard, the Blood inflammatory &c. and the Patient gradually weakened, & at last cut off.

From the long use of any powerful Stimulant, as Mercury, Quassia &c. the hardness & quickness of the Pulse continues after the use of the Stimulus is discontinued.

The Remedy-employed in the Last case (25)
is the greatest Success is Sarsaparilla.

Some Stimulating Matter such as Saff,
Varicellous, or Morbillous matter absorbed into
the system, after they can no longer produce
a fever, stimulate the system, & fetch on
this Disease. the Measles more apt to produce
this Disease than the small pox.

Tumor long continued so as to make
a long continued Distension on any part
stimulates the system & produces Disease.

Exaceration of the Lungs produced by
Inflammation and Abscess frequently effects a plethoric system.
Being & kept of heat & being unaffected by activity, Lungs

People most subject to Catarrhary Consumption
are such as are of a delicate habit, find a plethoric complexion,
flushed cheeks, red hair, &c. the Disease is hereditary arising
from hereditary of temperament communicated by parents.

The skin through the day & in the day,
and contracted, but frequently in the morning
profuse sweat take place, any additional
stimulus greatly heats the system, as
Digestion of food, & Exercise, the effect is
lost, & the course of Digestion impaired.
The Blood is thrown upon the Lungs & it
takes & inflames them. Hemorrhage from the Lungs
frequently take place. the Measles & the small pox
is frequently communicated to the body in a contagious manner, & the
sickness slowly produced thereof, & the swelling, & the redness
of the face, & the swelling of the throat, & the swelling of the
lymphatic vessels, & the swelling of the lymphatic vessels, & the swelling of the lymphatic vessels.

26) The Stimulus keeps up the Spirits of y. Patient in a very extraordinary manner, so that they never think they are in such danger, as they really are. The same particularly takes place in Dropsy from the Distension continually kept up; by the water contained in the Abd. exsuff.

When an Ulcer is formed in y. Lungs the absorption of the Pus continues to stimulate the System & keep up the Acute fever. - Symptoms of y. Disease are.

A Clouding of y. face, Placeness of y. eyes, & Clowness of the Tongue from the red Blood not being perfectly formed. & the texture ruptured when formed.

The Pus being secreted upon any particular glands as of y. Intestines, produces Scurging, on the Skin Colligations & Swells, or upon the Kidneys great Discharges of Urine as is to be seen the Patients during the y. Disease ^{remains} ~~is~~ ^{as a consequence of y. Abscess, or} other inflammatory Disorders leading to a great deal of great acid.

If Acute fever arises from y. Abscess of y. Pus from any part but the Lungs, the Doctor is employed with the best success.

28) The climate should be temperate,
& regularly so, the situation defended
from cold wind. high hills there are improper
on acct. of the cold that will be ^{in this country to be} ~~avoided~~. ^{partially avoided.}

Riding has been recommended & is fa-
vourably successful in Catarrhs, & slight
inflammations of the Lungs, but if there
be ulcers formed in y. Lungs, and hectic
fever present, the Stimulus from riding
is so far from being of use, that it is
very hurtful.

When Exulcerat. of the Lungs is produced
from the bursting of a vessel formed at
base into the Lungs, there is hopes of
Patients Recovery, but most often loses
are in the end fatal, no Remedies of
are of use in other ulcers, can be used.
Nurse increases the diff. of Respiration,
& Mercury stimulates too powerfully.
If there be great difficulty in spitting
up the Matter, gentle Expectorants
may be made use of. If the Cough be
very troublesome Opium may in some
instances be safely used, as also to pro-
cure Sleep when it is wanting naturally.
^{Precautions in most cases too stimulating to be of service in}
this Disease.

Sept. 9th May 20th 1772.

(29)

Rheumatism

varies pretty considerably in its appearance,
more perhaps than Inflamⁿ, so that
it has been much disputed what the
Diseases, & what parts of Body
were capable of being infected wth Disease.

It commonly occupies the external
parts of Body. It may also occupy the
internal parts, as we find Metastasis
take place from the external to internal
parts, viz^t the Brain, & intestines.

It may occupy the skin w^{ch} is much
swollen, and colored in the parts diseased.

It may occupy the Muscles, hence those
of these parts affected wth Disease, loose their
powers in some Measure.

It may infect the internal Membranes
and Violence of the Pain of J. Aponeurosis
of the Thigh testifies. It seems capable then
of affecting almost every part of Body.

It originally arises always in the external
parts, and only from one known Cause: viz^t cold.

30) The Cause however is not in every case evident, but when it can be traced to any Cause Cold is always it, as we know of cold as capable of producing it & of no other Cause but Cold we attribute it always to the Effects of Cold.

The only necessary Symptoms to constitute Rheumatism are Coldness, Swelling of the parts, and inability of Motion in the Muscles.

Cold produces in general a contraction of the small Vessels, which is sometimes permanent, & at other times continues no longer than the Cause. The ~~contraction~~^{swelling} seems always to be the case in Rheumatism the Coldness & Swelling show, if the Circulation is retarded, & is the known Effects of Cold, immobility is a necessary consequence, of the contraction of the small Vessels.

These Symptoms constitute the Disease, and always take place at first.

Sometimes these Symptoms remain the same, for a very great length of time, but they more generally produce other affections as Inflammation, & is only the consequence of, & not the Disease itself.

The Arteries propelling the (38)
Blood more strongly into the Capillaries
endeavour to distend them, & occasion pain,
we however are very diff. from what takes
place in these Vessels when inflamed.

as the Endeavour is continued off. Arter.
to distend the Capillaries. the Pain is
lasting, being a continual gnawing in
place of acute, throbbing pain. It takes
place in Inflamm. of these Vessels.

Rheumatism is divided into 2 kinds. if attended by
gen. Inflammation it is called acute. if not by
gen. Inflammation it is called Chronic Rheumatism
or diff. Inflammation. ^{if attended by gen. Inflammation}
The increased Act. of Arteries at

last, frequently get it better off contracts.
at first inflamed off. Part is produced
w. in the present case is the cause of the
Disorder, but if the Obstruction does not yield to
this increased arterial action general effect is prod.
Swelling, fullness, frequency of V. pulse.

as w. all of. Symptoms of Inflammation.
the Tongue becomes white, the Patient
thirsty, Appetite lost, and frequently
oppression of the Breast &c. (at times)
Hæmorrhage, Delirium & affection of Brain.

The fullness of the blood is occasioned by the
excess of the Blood thrown out by the heart
excess of the Blood.

32) By Evacuation then we can diminish the quantity of Blood, & so take off the fullness from the vessel in this case although the action of the heart is weakened, but that of the Arteries continues, hence the frequency & hardness of p. & also frequently continued after its fullness is removed by evacuation or continuance of the disease.

If the increased action of p. Arteries carries off the Disease then health is restored, if not it produces an acute fever, & inflammation.

The general inflammation may prove fatal by affecting the Brain, or the Delirium of p. Patient survives may be converted into Mania.

The Disease sometimes continues superficially topical, without producing any general inflammation of the habit.

The more considerable the topical, & general inflammation are, the shorter is the Disease likely to be, & vice versa.

Another appearance in Rheumatism renders it most troublesome & difficult.

Muscles when there is general inflammation are very apt to be pained by w. the seat of p. Disease is transferred from one part of p. Body to another, and that without any order, regularity or often without cause so that one limb, or both or perhaps almost every part of p. Body at times continues

(33)

Metastasis has often been accounted
for by saying that y. Matter is taken
up from one part, and lodged in another
but there appears to be no matter in
this Disease it cannot be communicated
by the applicat. of any infectious
Matter. nor its existence otherwise proved

If Rheumatic Matter was in y. System
& capable of producing y. Disease. by
being mixed in the blood w. the whole
Mass of Blood would be spread through
the whole Body uniformly. unless we
allow that some part is more fit for the
reception of this matter than others. but this
does not appear to be the case for no part of y.
Body seems to be exempt from it by Metastasis.
it must then be allowed y. if y. matter be spread through
y. whole system there must be some particular Disposit.

Metastasis serves to prolong y. Disease,
when it affects the Brain it very suddenly
proves fatal, or if the Plethora it pro-
duces Spasms, Paralysis &c. When the
Disease is cured in one part of y. Body, it by infecting
another part & retards y. Cure as y. Secondary Affection
is as difficult, or often more so than the first, or the
Disease sometimes takes place in 2, 3 or more diff.
parts of y. Body but y. Original Affection remains
uncured.

3^d In the Blood Vessels of the part affected to be infected at the Disease else the affection would be general, as the application of y. matter must be. This however is not y. Case and as it never was, nor can be proved, that any such matter does exist in the Body. this particular Disposition (in one part) of y. Vessels is of its self sufficient to account for the Disease; and should therefore be admitted as y. Cause.

Lect. 9th May 22^d 1772.

Treatment of y. Rheumatism

In Rheumatism we might suppose it proper to employ the natural method of Cure for carrying off the Disease viz. by the increased action of the Vessels. but in Rheumatism the natural Cure is the only part of the Disease that is most dangerous & troublesome. we should then endeavour to check the tendency to natural Cure & carry off the general Inflammⁿ by y. exhibition of Remedies.

of the same be hard stirring, & prolonged & symptoms of general Inflammⁿ. present copious & repeated Bleeding should be used. to carry them off. not only in D^o sufficient to regulate the action of the Vessels. but to get y. better of it, so as to carry it entirely off.

Relaxants are employed w. very (35)
considerable efficacy and they are those that
we send directly to counteract the Disease,
and remove the obstructions that take
place. They should be used as in all other
cases, ^{very} not before the strong action
of the Viper is carried off. Whistlers, &
Stimulents may be adventageously ap-
plied to the Heart. & internal Stimulents
be exhibited of the Antispasmodic kind of
the Citric Acid. <sup>Relaxants must be admin-
istered before they begin to act, & must be continued as long as Antispasmodics
& Phlegm are still in the system.</sup>
Medicines strengthening, & destroying
the fixability of the system are of great use
when the Disease is apt to return frequently
& put on the appearance of a spasmodic
affection w. it sometimes does.

Rheumatism, properly not divided
according to the diff. parts of the Body affected,
but according as it is attended w. more, or less
general Inflammation. if the general Inflammation
be very great we call it acute Rheumatism
or rheumatic fever, if the general Inflammation
be absent, or inconsiderable it is called chronic
Rheumatism as these differ only in degree there
can be no boundary properly at certain distance
the two.

Acute Rheumatism happens more frequently to such as never before had the Disease, & to those of a dispo-
sition to Inflammation is apt to take place.
Frequently arises at first with symptoms that are only slight, as is a little cold, & immobility of some particular part without any great pain. is often fresh exposure to cold, is increased, to a very considerable degree. The Tendons & Aponeuroses of the Muscles are ^{more} generally affected in this than in chronic Rheumatism.

At other times the very first symptoms of the Disease are violent acute pain, immobility, redness, & inflammation of the part are the first symptoms of the Disease & general Inflammation succeeds.

The effect spreads from the part which it originally affected, violent symptoms of inflammation & come on, in a very great degree. sometimes even to prove fatal. frequent Metastasis takes place in this

stage, it sometimes but rarely happens, that all the external parts are affected at once, and the whole joints of the Body become immovable with very great pain, & tenderness over all the Body.

very soon after the attack the Saliva becomes hard, stringy, & frequent, the Tongue becomes white. Affected is chest & all the other parts are of general inflammation.

The Insom. sometimes arises (3)
to such a degree that if Brain is affected,
it appears first, then Delirium takes place
& the Patient is cut off, or if the Patient rec-
overs the Delirium is sometimes converted into Mania.

Delirium more frequently takes place
in this Disease from want of Sleep. W.
Delirium is accompanied at the most
violent Paroxysms, quick motion
of the eyes, waving, snatching everything
out of the Attendants hands, jumping
out of the Bed, requiring 2, or 3 Men to
hold them, in some instances have kept
out at y. Window, or stabbed themselves.

If the Patient recovers from this state
the Disease gradually intermits, going off du-
ring the day time, & returning at night.
The strength of y. Patient being exhausted
by the Rheumatism carried off by y. con-
tinuance of the Disease.

Metastasis to y. internal parts seldom
takes place whilst y. Patient continues
strong, the more the Patient is exhausted
the more mobile it is, & y. greater Disposition
for Metastasis to take place, when this happens
to y. Brain Delirium is produced, & y. Disease cuts off
the Patient frequently in a few Hours.

Lect: 98th May 22^d 1772.Treatment of acute Rheumatism.

I suppose we are called in at the beginning of the Disease it is not generally of diff. cure. as the gen^l Inflam^t may be carried off by copious Evacuation. The Rheumatism is not to be attended to but y^e general Inflam^t do to get rid of as upon that y^e whole danger of the Disease depends. We are to make copious Evacu^t if the Patient be strong 16 or 18 ounces of Blood are to be taken away & the Operatⁿ repeated the next day if the gen^l Inflam^t be not removed, & do continue till we overcome it. & nothing else appears in this stage of Disease but of any use if any thing must be used it may be best to bleed as it is said to be of use off we lose y^e opportunity of making large Evacu^t at first we never effect have the Disease so much in our power at this period nothing else is used, but Barley Water and such like for food. If the gen^l Inflam^t is entirely carried off by the Bleeding but the Rheumatism continues it gains in the part affected & then Relaxants may be used to great Advantage to carry off this remaining affection of the Disease. & topical Bleeding by Cupping, Leeches are often of use when Inflam^t has confined to a joint part.

Suppose the general Inflammation (39)
is not so considerable, that there is but
little hardness & fullness of the pulse, in
such cases large evacuations are not so
necessary 12 or 14 ounces may be taken
away, & there is seldom a necessity of
repeating the operation. It is better how-
ever always to exceed in too much, than
to let the blood when the proper evacuat.
is made. Rheumatisms may be exhibited
of an emetic tartar in the most efficacious,
& may be given in as large ʒ^{ss} as the patient can
bear without being sick. At Homeath from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
grain may be exhibited every 4, or 5 hours in water.

Suppose we have not been called till
the disease has continued 4, or 5 days.
During this time general inflammation has
taken place and y^e proper evacuations have been
neglected, or made in too small quantity. in this case
Metastasis has now taken place, the ex-
-mities are affected wth the disease, sometimes
one, and sometimes another. That y^e patient
has been for several nights entirely, or almost
without sleep in the case evacuation
is not so efficacious but must be made notwith-
standing. we can weaken y^e system now tho we cannot take
off the increased action of the vessels.

20) We must not take away such large
Quantities of Blood, nor repeat it so fre-
quently, by such large Evacuati^{ns}. we dimi-
nish the Strength, but not the hardness of
the Pulse, in the present Case we must
have Leniency, as Relaxants cannot be
employ'd whilst γ . Hardness of γ . Pulse
continues, much less Stimulants, or
Antispasmodics, we should then desist for
a day, or two giving Medicines, and trust to γ
watch & turn the Action of the Vessels in
such Cases frequently diminish of themselves
& by this means we shall in time fetch
the Disease so that we can employ Relaxants
to Advantage to carry off the Disease.

Suppose the Disease has continued for 10 days,
or a fortnight, and Evacuati^{ns} have either
been made in too small a quantity, or not
at all. that γ . Strength of the Heart, and
muscular powers are diminished, that
the Pulse is hard, but neither strong, nor
full, but rather small. & contracted the
System at γ . same time considerably weakened.
Patients are often reduced to this State
by bad Practice such as Bleeding, whilst
Stimulants are exhibited at γ . same time such

on Guaiacum. Soluble Alkali &c. (2)
The Evacuations by Bleeding in this Case diminish the
Strength of the general habit, whilst the Stimulants
keep up the increased Arterial Action, and other in-
flammatory Symptoms, this practice is highly inconsistent
& in every Case must fail.

In this Situation we are diffculted how to
act, if we Bleed we diminish the Strength,
without taking off the bad action from the
arteries, whilst Stimulants increase the action
of the arteries, without increasing the Strength
of the System in general.

If in such Case the Rheumatism were
fixt to a particular part, we might be of
use by freeing the part from pain by the
application of Leeches, Cupping or ~~Blisters~~
taking off the Stimulus from the part, and
so free the general System, or by Blisters
we may free the habit from the Disease
we affect it in general. but if frequent
Metastasis takes place the use of these
means are ineffectual, as the Disease
as soon as we cure it in one, it takes
place in another. in this Case do nothing, if
we be not pretty sure of doing that which
is proper. to let the nature keep up its strength
as much as possible by the exhibition of mild,
nourishing food of easy Digestion. and the Disease
generally terminates better than when Medicines are exhibited.

(42) Accidents that may occur during the Treatment of this Disease, & an attended wth very great Danger to y^e. Patient.

If Delirium arises from general Inflammation it is to be carried off by Evacuation as mentioned before.

If Delirium arises from want of Sleep, if the hardness of the Pulse be gone off, & if the Delirium be increasing, as as to endanger the Patients Life Opium must in this Case be used.

A Practitioner is tempted in no Disease, more than in the present to exhibit Opium, but if we exhibit Opium whilst a general Inflammation takes place, no good Effects are produced. The Patient when he does Sleep is not refreshed, nor sensible of it. but Sleep disturbed, & unquiet. awakes unrefreshed, & fatigued and denies that he has slept at all.

But if the general Inflammation be gone, the Pulse soft, & y^e. Delirium increasing as to threaten y^e. Destruction of y^e. Patient, in this Case Opium must be exhibited. if in small quantities so as not to produce a continued Sleep for 12, or 14 hours, ^{at least} it always in such Cases is hurtful, instead of being of use. It requires then a good deal of Courage, & Resolution in the Practitioner to exhibit a Dose sufficiently large to produce this Effect, as it otherwise is hurtful, & contrary y^e. Patient in a few hours in some instances after its Exhibition.

When no Delirium has taken place (23)
the exhibitⁿ of a small Quantity of Opium
is not attended wth such Danger, but may be ex-
hibited to advantage if the inflammatory symptoms be
entirely gone.

Suppose Metastasis has taken place
to the Brain, if only means we know of
removing it, is by applying a Blister
to the Head, or Back is as powerfully to stimu-
late the neighbouring parts.

Metastasis to the Intestines is more
painfull, than dangerous, by the exhibition
of internal Mucalints together with Re-
laxants, & Opium we have it in our power
to remove its seat to extremities, or external parts
or perhaps to carry it off entirely.

Suppose the Disease returns in nights
only, like an Intermittent, being perfectly
free during the day, in such cases the
Opium may be exhibited in quantity of
grs. or ʒij during the day, which very
generally carries off the Disease.

Whether the Disease continues seated in a
particular part of the Body after all symp-
toms of general inflammation are gone off, in
such cases topical applications of stimula-
ting kind as Blisters, Volatile alkali Musk &c
used in and often effectual in carrying it off.

4th) Suppose the hard ness of y. B. does not
move but the Disease returns at un-
certain Intervals it then is to be con-
sidered as a spasmodic Disease and to be trea-
ted wth Stimulants, R^y. & c^{is}, in a modic kind;
applied to the part affected.

Suppose the gen^l. Inflammⁿ. carried off,
but the Disease continues. the Patient is
then in y^e state of chronic Rheumatism

When Rheumatism is attended wth no,
or very little general Inflammⁿ. we then
call the ~~Disease~~ Disease chronic,
Rheumatism. the great difference between
wth Diseases consists, in y^e absence of the
general Inflammⁿ. & the symptoms
depending thereon.

In every case of Rheumatism, where there
is hard ness of y. B. does it is always ad visable
to bleed, unless y^e Disease has greatly reduced the
strength of y^e Patient so as to render evacuatⁿ. dangerous.

Stimulants employ^d should be of the R^y.
- & c^{is} modic kind. as Guaiacum & Volatiles
alkali & other Resinous Stimulants. Spices
have a great tendency to encrease, or produce symp-
toms of general Inflammation without removing the Di-
sease. I ask therefore not so proper, as y^e others mention^d.
in chronic Rheumatism where Stimulants are necessary.

If there be ^{no} symptoms of general inflammation Relaxants may be used, as Emetic Tartar, Rattle Snake Root &c. & other Antimonial Expectorations.

When the Disease is obstinate, ~~and~~ by exhibiting Opium, S. Ipuecuranha, or other Relaxants we can exhibit them in much larger Quantities, & so, as to act more powerfully. It is not uncommon as has been thought by some, it carries the Disease, because the natural Secreta, often take place are never of use but on the contrary tend greatly to weaken the Patient's strength.

Stimulants, & Relaxants may very properly be exhibited together, the former acting more powerfully on the internal, & the latter upon the external Blood vessels.

Topical applications may be employed in Chronic Rheumatism w. very good effect, there being little, or no disposition to Metastasis. The application of Plasters,

& Volatile Liniment prepared w. the same Volatile alkali. After Chronic Rheumatism has been cured, & the Patient is subject to relapse upon slight exertion, in this case the Patient is to be strengthened, & its irritability decreased, by the exhibition of the Rack, Pilules & Exercitium, Cold Water, pure Air &c.

46) Lect: 90th May 23rd 1772

Chronic Diseases If a Disease terminated in 40 days it was called an acute Disease, if it ran out longer it was called a Chronic Disease. This Distinction not a natural one for many Diseases as a fever for instance, may terminate sooner or continue longer than the time mentioned. excepting in such Cases as Apoplexy & either kill, or go off immediately there is no such thing as determining from the kind of their continuance, or drawing a line of Distinction betwixt acute, & chronic Diseases.

Most of these Diseases treated of have some natural Cure, (viz) either some action in the vessels we send to carry off the Disease, then to treat of have no natural Cure, this Distinction we choose to retain betwixt acute & Chronic Diseases. { such Diseases as have a nat^l Cure are always more complicated, & of Effects of Medicine less certain, those that have no nat^l Cure are more simple & of Effects of Medicine are better ascertained in their mode of Action. }

Weakeness being in the Diseases to treat of the great, or only source, we think proper to begin it its history & treatment as such.

Weakeness is to be divided into two kinds, sometimes in weakeness the productibility is diminished but in others, & most commonly it is increased. when the system is weak the Operations of the Body are not carried on to any degree of force, & therefore are more easily disturbed we sh^d expect the latter than to be the most common Case.

When the irritability is diminished [47].
in Weakness of the Heart we call the Disease
Basalgia, or Caloz. this we treat of at present.

The other sort when the Weakness is attended
-ed it encreased irritability may be distin-
guished into 2 kinds, we may be divided into
such as are produced suddenly (e.g.) from great
Hæmorrhage, or from violent Surging. 2^d any
violent Disease as fever weakens ^{it} in several differ-
ways, in as much as during their course when
there is an encreased action, which tends to ex-
haust, and weakens, or in violent Disease there
is considerable Irritation it not only produces
great depression of Strength, but permanent
Weakness. If the Irritation produces
great depression of Strength, it leaves a Weakness
behind in the parts affected it. the Disease.

The principal Difference is in the manner in which the Disease
is produced viz. either suddenly, or slowly & by diff. & variety of causes
depends upon the kind of Irritation & also.

Acute Diseases weaken by disturbing, or dis-
-troying the offensive & organs of Digestion, rendering
the stomach incapable of receiving food, or of converting it into chyle when the

In many Cases it is with any great evacuation the
fluids seem to be exhausted, or destroyed by
the Disease. — The action of Stimuli generally produces
Weakness of the second species even although this effect should
be produced in a short time. Diabetes etc. to leave a degree of
Weakness behind them & this of the 2^d species.

28) Supposing Weakness suddenly produced
& no other Disease present, the Muscular
Strength is diminished, the force of the
Heart, & Arteries also, the Pulse is weak, empty,
and soft. if there be no Stimulus the action
of the Heart becomes much slower than natu-
ral. The Pulse beating only perhaps 40, or 50
in a Min. Ar., but if there be the least irri-
tation as from Digestion, Exercise &c. the Pulse
becomes much quicker than natural.

The Patient is disposed to sleep more
than natural, the Effluvia considerable,
often greater than v. Source of Digestion, it is
however considerable, as v. fill of Vapors
in a short time w. a great quantity of Blood.
In this case it is generally o. Effluvia to exhibit
plenty of nourishing food, keep v. Patient
in a free, & pure Air. Opium may be used
to prevent the danger of Relapsing into the
Disease w. first produced the Weakness.

These are the Symptoms of weakness
suddenly produced, & the Disease for first gone
off. It seldom attended w. any danger, but mostly
got rid of as above & in a short time, w. the Disease returning
it continues then it generally proves fatal.

Weakness may be produced slowly by Exerc.
by any slow Evacuation as Surgery, not violent,
but long continued, or any similar Discharge

It is not always the Q^d of the Evacuation that
produces the Weakness. the Force allows, or in-
voluntary Emissions of Semen weaker more
than any other. although of Quantity is but
trifling.

Intemperance is another source of weakness in g. habit,
want of sleep, Exercise producing Lipothymia & Exhaustion.

Any Power of runs out into a great length, or
other Disease, any long continued action of
Stimuli as of Mercury, or Quinine by
stimulating the Vessels and increasing their action
for a length of time tends greatly to weaken g. system.

Living in an impure ^{or stult} air, as putrid Vapours,
or an unfit for Respiration renders g. habit
Weak & of that kind of Weakness it is slowly produ-
ced all impure airs are not equally hurtful inflammable
air may be respired, & less hurt than fixable air, & with g. g.
varies than putrid Vapours.

Anxiety, or Weakness produced in the Body
by any exertion of the Mind as Study, Grief
it always produces the kind of Weakness that
takes place slowly, ^{Part of Chap. 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 offer}
^{Effect of poisoning Weakness of g. g. kind.}

Disorders of the Intestinal Canal from
Frequent, & free use of Acids, Spicis, Food of
Spicis rejection, use of Spices & other Stimuli

50) applied to assist Digestion, by Surging
either natural, or artificial, by applica-
tions of Statives. Lead Particulars &c. or
from any other Weakness arising in consequence of one
-ther Disease.

Another Cause taking place slowly, and
peculiar to women. Obstructions of the
Menstrual Evacuation.

At Barbours, w. in this Country is about
14. or 15 Menstruation takes place.

Leet: 100 May 25th 1772

Obstruction, or irregularity of the Menstrual
Flux, produces that Species of Weakness w. takes
place slowly, & is difficultly removed.

An Hemorrhage may arise from the
Nose, or Vagina before the Age of Puberty,
as from the Testicles or any other part of the Body,
is however perfectly distinct from, and unconnected
with the Menstrual discharge.

The Age of Puberty differs in different
Climates. in warm Countries it is from the Age
of 11, to 12 Years, in this Country about 14, or
15. at this time the Ovaries, and parts of
Generation increase in Size, and an Hemorrhage
takes place from the uterus preceded by Idemorrhia (Hæmorrhage)
as pain & fullness in y. lower Belly. Breasts w. sometimes also
accompanied by Agaveria (Itches) ^{it frequently happens at this time,} ^{the growth of these parts applied to it.}

The Hemorrhage continues for 1, 2, 3, or 5
days & for the first 2, or 3 times is generally
irregular, returning perhaps in a fortnight, or
perhaps not for 2, or 4 months. It afterwards
becomes regular, & returns at the end of 28
days in most Women, & some Variet. however
in point of time at diff. Women. in young
Women, there is often a sense of fullness &
weight about the Abdomen & Right Sides,
w. a swelling & fullness of the Arteries which
precedes the Discharge. The Hemorrhage
generally continues about 3 days w. some
Variation however in point of duration. ^{It seldom}
^{unless irregularly at shorter Intervals than three or longer than five weeks.}
the Quantity of Blood evacuated is not very
considerable, it has been estimated at 6, or
7 Ounces or appears to be sufficient to replace
it in time. It continues thus to return till
about the age of 44, or 45, sometimes however it stops
so young as at 20, & at others not till 60. Sometimes
it stops all at once, but it is more generally
irregular for some time, both in the 2^d & periods
of its returns. It after this kind ceases for
Life excepting that in some instances there seems
to be an attempt in nature towards the renewal of body
about the age of 70 Years, in w. Cases there is a return
of the Menstrual Discharge, & next Month and sometimes for
several Mths. & it is attended with all the usual
consequences thereof.

(52) During this time, a Woman be impregnated
the Menstruation stops. sometimes however it
returns for once, or twice, & in some instances
has been regular through the whole Series of
Gestation. This however is very rare & the
Authors of these Cases must be well known & Cautious

The only Species of Animal that Menstru-
ates in any considerable quantity, as far as
be observable, is some Species of r. Monkey
kind. in all Animals Vog. I was surprised
there is a violent Discharge though in con-
siderable, at the time they are Vg. Well.
it however is not regular in any but the
Human Species depending upon the habit
of r. Body more in the Quadruped kind as they never
are disposed to teat r. Male, not so much as the female but at
such times as they are fed, & well fed, Vg. r. Menstruation.

During the time a Woman gives suck, as
well as during Pregnancy the Menstruation generally
stops, & it has been said by some that when
Menstruation after being stopped by giving Suck, or Discharge
of r. they return at r. very period they would had no obstruction
which place, but the Periods regularly continued.

Menstruation may be stopped by exposure to
Cold during the Evacuation, or by Discharge as
fever, also by Anxiety of the Mind, or Spleen
or Weakness of the Body produced slowly from
any Cause. When the Menstruation are stopped by
any of the Causes last mentioned, they do not

return at the next ~~to~~ period, but the 53
Body is diseased if Clotting takes place all
the Functions of y. Body are disturbed & the
Menses also, then Obstruction of v. Menses take
place from the Cause Agitation of symptoms
and often produced

The Menses are sometimes increased in
quantity so as to produce Disease, either
continued longer or return more frequently &
and in this case always produce Disease
v. Weakness & irritability of y. habit & and
the Diseases depending thereon. The Menses are
often increased in Disease & produce Disease from injury.
Come to y. parts, in diff. Labours, Abortions &c.

Causes assigned for Menstruation very va-
rious, has been supposed that by Menstruation
that Blood was evacuated w. should serve for
the nourishment of the fetus, but that
it does not answer this, appears from their
consideration, v. that in all other Viviparous
Animals there is the same exposure of fluids,
& yet no Menstruation, or at least y. quantity
of Blood evacuated is inconsiderable, & of no
account. - neither has there been any other
Cause assigned in any way satisfactory.

The manner in which it was produced has
been as much questioned. it evidently depends
upon increased action in the Vessels of y. part.

5th this appears from the increase of size in the parts, as also from the swelling of the Breasts in young Women before this Evacuation, ~~and~~ from Chyliferous pro-
fluentia sometimes taking place in diff.
parts of y. Body when this Evacuation

does not take place. ^{It evidently depends in this kind of}
^{menstruation, not in the habit of y. Body.}

It has been said that Blood was gradually accumulating in the system so as to produce such a Catarrh in y. course of 28 days as to occasion this discharge, but if it does not depend solely upon Catarrh appears from this of a much larger quantity of Blood may be taken away without preventing the flux. It would seem to arise at first from the par-

ticular increase of Size in the parts of Gen^{er}
& from the Catarrh that now takes place in the whole system. The growth of the body at this period being generally stopped for a time, a larger quantity of Blood is formed by the Organs of Digestion, than is necessary for the support of y. Body. A Catarrh then takes place, through the whole habit at this period of Life, & an eruption from the Uterus in consequence of an increased action in the Vessels of these parts, from the particular stimulus occasioned by their increased growth. Why the Menstruation should exactly return at

56) The Menes generally disappear be-
tween the ages of 20, & 35 years & very
considered a variety however, in point of time
in different workers.

The Cause of the Means ceasing pro-
bably arises from the contraction of the
small Vessels that takes place in advanced
age, as we find a great many of the Capillaries
entirely obliterated, that Lymph is lost,
the Tissues, & large Blood Vessels from this
cause become more apparent in old age.

If the Menstrual flow is too great & untimely,
at irregular periods, or are obstructed from
whatever cause, Disease is generally produced;
& hysterical symptoms appear ^{when the Menstrues are obstructed}
~~and a variety of symptoms~~ ^{the uterine Menstrues are produced}
~~or discharge that has become habitual.~~ ^{in form of a discharge of any other}

Seed: 101 May 25th 1772.

Remedies employ'd to remove Obstructed
Menses, or to diminish their Quantity, when
they flow in such proportion as to weaken, or
derange the system by the greatness of the evacuation.

If they be obstructed from Blethore, or don't take place at the usual time, & there be signs
- some of the thorax present, it is of use to take
away a quantity of B. blood.

59) as well as a power of stimulating and
increasing circulation they are in this respect
preferable to most other Stimulants. Mercurial
Mercurial Stimulants have a disposition
to weaken the system, are therefore im-
proper, particularly hurtful in all cases
where the Obstruction is either produced
by or accompanied with general Weakness of
the system.

Of all Cathartics, Aloes seems the most power-
ful in reproducing the Menstrual flux,
may be properly exhibited at some of the
Rises. these Medicines should be conti-
nued to act for some time as they have
a particular power of operating at that time.
The evacuation should naturally take place.
they sh^d be exhibited in quantities sufficient to pro-
duce an evacuation, or two days from the first rise.

Relaxants employed at the time, are par-
ticularly useful, such as exposing the
parts to f. Steam of warm water &
or empyreumatic fumes. Antispasmodics Colicium Sol.

The natural Stimulus applied to the
part affected, is the most efficacious
of all applications, and often proves effec-
tual when all others fail.

In the great flux of the Menses we sh^d
have as regard to the cause producing it.
because the Treatment may be very different

Too great flow of the Menstrues may proceed, first from Stethora, or from too strong action of y. Vessels upon their Contents.

If we wish to check them in such cases, we should rather make Evacuations & employ Ledatives as y. Vit. Acid. & if the symptoms of Stethora continue we should bleed, use a Spasmodic, and avoid Stimuli of every kind, because all such increase the Disease.

When the Disease takes place from general Weakness, or from Injury done to y. parts by Abortions &c in these Cases we should employ Strengtheners of y. Parts is preferable to all others & the most powerful of the Vegetable Astriperic Vit. Gall. may be exhibited internally at Advantage.

When Weakness takes place solely the Stomach & Intestines are generally first affected. The Stomach after eating feels full, flatulency & Acidity is taken place, the Intestines are affected w. flatulency, & Spasmodic pains the Gen. Tell. Motion is disturbed, Surging or Cardiac is apt to take place.

60) At the same time the Muscular strength is gradually lost, the Patient becomes restless, & uneasy, want of Sleep there is added to this & aching Small of the Back, appearing to be seated in the Spine, &c. is increased from Exercise, or fatigue, of either Body, or Mind. if the Weakness be more considerable dropsical Swellings often take place, beginning at the Extremities & ascending to the Abdomen Partial Evacuations as Sweats, Diarrhoea, Gonorrhoea Venerea, Haemorrhoids &c. take place, which Evacuations exhaust the Patient so much as frequently to destroy, & in every case is difficultly got rid of.

Remedies Strengthening the System may be divided into Two Classes first such as prevent the Strength from being further exhausted, & such as really do Strengthen the System. the first Class operate by preventing the living Power of the Body from being exhausted, and the latter operate by increasing the flow of this living Power into the Body.

Anxiety of the Mind a great cause of Weakness, this should then be avoided by going to places of Amusement. such as mineral waters, travelling to diff. climates &c. the Vessels should be filled if possible w. a quantity of good Blood.

The first action of y. living power being to adapt the Vessels to y. quantity of blood they contain, nourishing foods therefore could strengthening Remedies, in order to thus the Stomach, & Intestines should be kept in order, if the Digestion be pretty good, but appetite be wanting we may use Bills & to procure an appetite. Stimulants sh^d be employ'd in moderate quantity, along w. the food as Spices to assist y. Digestion, we sh^d also if it does not turn sour upon the Stomach.

If the Circulation be deficient it is to be kept up by Burgatives, so as to keep the Crassa Via free of feculent matter, unless the Patient be subject to too great flow of yellow or to the Hæmorrhoids.

62) Neutral Salts are apt to weaken y^e
Intestines in this case too much, Vegeta.
the Burgatives are apt to turn sour,
we may then conveniently join a small
quantity of fellee which is of itself
apt to produce Spasms, & gripes in the
Intestines. with the milder acting Burga-
tives.

The effect it is often impaired by Mucous in y^e Stomach,
this is to be got rid of by gentle Emetics w^{ch} exhibit y^e phthali-

We should also attend to y^e state of the
Blood Vessels themselves. taking care that
they act sufficiently & not too powerfully upon
their contents. When evacuations are requisite purging
is preferable to bleeding y^e latter relaxing y^e Vessels y^e
suddenness of y^e evacuation, is rendering y^e vessels to be more
filled wth blood.

That taking away a quantity of Blood from
the Vessels disposes them to receive a greater
quantity appears from this Experiment that
nothing tends so farther more than frequently
repeated Bleeding in small quantities at a time.

By Exercise we can draw the living power
from the Blood Vessels to the Muscles. hence
moderate Exercise in free air is of great use
in Weakness of the System attended with hectic
Fever, in which case the whole action of the
Vita Vitæ seems to be concentrated in the action
of the Blood Vessels upon their contents Muscular
Motion & all y^e other Functions being weakened.
Exercise also enlivenes the powers of Digestion & strengthens y^e phthali-

Less: 102 May 26th 1772

(63)

Emptiness of the large vessels much more than emptiness of the small vessels. If the blood there is principally viscid, taking in the external parts the system is weakened, hence a warm atmosphere or whatever stimulates it, thin, so as to draw it, circulation externally weakens the habit, a warm summer has the same effects, the then in these cases is to be restored by the application of cold we have just of contrary effects. we should take care however that the change from hot, to cold climate be not sudden, but gradual. else violent, or inflammatory diseases will be produced.

In order to strengthen the system the cold bath has been used. upon jumping into cold water all the external vessels are suddenly contracted, & the blood forced upon the internal ones, when he comes out of it, water the cold being removed, & heat restored the external vessels are relaxed, & a profuse sweating sometimes takes place, & contracts the external vessels being not at all permanent. if then the system is strengthened - and it is not upon the same principle as contraction living in a cold atmosphere

Cold air strengthens much more than warm, hence men in general are much stronger in the spring, than they are in the autumn of the year.

The cold bath very doubtful in the effects some times weakening the system in place of strengthening it

A warm atmosphere is considered the means of strengthening the habit particularly the weak habit, as are the cold air such as asthma, & these subjects

64) Restringents used in a large quantity exhaust, but in small Doses strengthen, in the latter case they act particularly upon the large Blood Vessels, in the former their action is general upon the whole System.

If there be any Disposition in the small Vessels to contract beyond their natural Pitch, as in Asthma, fever, Hypochondria & Restringents in such Cases cannot be used.

If a Man breathes thin air unfit for Respiration there is a great Depression of Strength produced.

All Animals are Endowed with Power, Force, and Strength of necessity breathe respirable Air, Life not being to be supported without it.

All Vapours excepting inflammable Air that we are acquainted with are heavier than respirable Air such then always tend towards the Earth.

A Man going out of an Air partly unfit for Respiration into that which is perfectly pure, feels himself suddenly relieved, as if from an oppressive Load. The Air upon high Hills is not so dense, as in lower Situations it is also more changeable in Temperature.

The System may also be strongly thinned by exercising the flow of living Power, it by Habit a Man who has lived a sedentary Life although he may live in a pure Atmosphere, eat good Food & yet he becomes weak, feeble & incapable of exerting his Muscles. This by habit may be overcome & the strength restored.

Stimulants may be employ'd to increase (65
the action of the Vessels, but this is seldom of use
in strengthening the general habit, from y. Dispo-
sition they have to stimulate the Blood Vessels
solely, or principally, to action, & so weaken the
other powers of y. Body: Stimulants thus can
never be used as Strengtheners, unless in cer-
tain habits, & Cases where there seems to be no particular
disposition in the Blood Vessels to strong action.

Exercise may be used to y. greatest Advantage
in most Cases of weakness, provided it be not so much
excess as to fatigue.

It is a Matter of great importance that the
Exercise should be agreeable, & amusing so as to take
off the attention of the Mind, from y. diseased
State of the Body.

Exercise should be universal so that every Mus-
cle in the Body be employ'd, hence Riding on
Horse back, or in a Carriage are preferable to
walking, the lower Extremities in y. later Cases
only employ'd. Rowing is very beneficial &
only employ'd.

Exercise should be performed in pure Air,
hence Exercise in close Rooms weakens, in place
of strengthening the Body.

Remedies strengthening the Habit are y. Bark.
Bitters of y. Vegetable Clasp. Broth of Iron &
when y. Weakness has been suddenly produced our Medi-
cines are efficacious & suddenly so, but in Cases where Weak-
ness has been gradually increased & long continued they are not so effective.

(66) It has been question'd, & seems arg'd to be undetermined, whether Bitter Medicines should be exhibited compounded, or not, there are reasons pro & con: the strongest argument for exhibiting simple Bitters is if they are of a Class of Medicines that by continued use soon lose their Effects as Medicines, we can avail ourselves of their Qualities by exhibiting them alone because one Bitter acts powerfully after another by us has lost its Efficacy.

In Weakness where there is a disposition in the blood Vessels to great contraction the medicinal circles are not right so proper. It is probably owing to their astringency.

When these Medicines lose their Efficacy, by intermitting their use for a few days, they may be returned to, & recover their Effects upon the Habit.

If Weakness be the only Disease the Patient should not be suffered to lie in bed, but kept out as much as possible the warmth of y. Bed rendering y. habit irritable, & preventing the increase of Strength.

Preparations of Iron are much more stimulating than the Vegetable Bitters, are therefore more, or less proper according to the state of particular Cases.

Containing 7. Lectures from
N^o 91 to 102. —

